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RICHMOND, VA.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1892.  
**TWELVE PAGES.**

**NEWS SUMMARY.**

Colonel Spotswood has asked for a recount.—The evidence in the Graham case has closed.—The Brooklyn played ball.

**VIRGINIA.**  
A telephone is to be established between Richmond and Highland Springs.—Marriage of J. J. Whitehead and Miss Annie W. Norman, of Chatham.—The postoffice at Chatham will be made a presidential appointment.—Mr. J. P. Miller of Pittsylvania, has invented a tobacco casing machine.—Samuel Nelson, colored, has been sentenced in Staunton to two years in the penitentiary for robbing the Adams express.—A beet-root sugar factory at Staunton is now under construction.—A Cleveland club will be organized in Staunton.—Clifton Forge has been authorized by a vote of its citizens to issue bonds.—There was a Scott entertainment at William and Mary College.—A spark from a locomotive does much damage near Williamsburg.—The Charlottesville pastors have protested against the Sunday opening of the Chicago exhibit.—Jesse Walker shot and killed Benjamin Goosby at Basic City yesterday.—Hallie McQuinn was accidentally killed at Staunton yesterday.—In the Republican county convention at Luray yesterday a serious row occurred.—The weather during the past week has been favorable for the crops.—President Harrison took dinner at the house of a Democrat on the Eastern Shore yesterday.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**  
It is denied that there has been any unpleasantness between Colonel Skinner and President Butler.—A proposition has been made by Cleveland capitalists to build a railroad from Henderson to Washington.—The Coast Line has purchased ten additional acres at Rocky Mount.—A colored preacher of Beaufort is in great repute among the negroes as a prophet.—Death of Mrs. J. W. Gentry at Jetersville.

**GENERAL.**  
A favorable report was made on the River and Harbor bill in the House yesterday.—A third party organ will be started in Washington in a few days. The House passed the Cotton Tie bill yesterday.—Oxford won the Great English boat race over Cambridge yesterday.—Lieutenant Anastasy, the murderer of Baroness Deldard, was executed at Paris yesterday.—Another anarchist riot occurred in Vienna yesterday.—Yschoukowsky, the Russian Finance Minister, is said to be insane.—Lieutenant Macdonald, of Canada, will be court-martialed for treason, since he favored the annexation of Canada to the United States.

In a communication published in another column a correspondent, signing himself "Call-Me-Mugwump," says that "The Times" articles, commenting upon the manner in which delegates were elected to the State Convention from Henrico county, were "characterized by commendable calmness." Our comments might have been calm, but they certainly were intended to convey the idea that the voice of the Democracy of the county had been stifled as skillfully as if Mr. Hill himself had been at the helm directing the management of affairs, and no doubt, if he should be elected President he would try and substantially remember the friends who acted so thoroughly in accord with his views of such things—unless the offices all gave out before Henrico county was reached.

There is one thing, however, that we have tried hard to impress upon the Democracy of the other counties of the State, and that is to organize clubs, so that no such political maneuvering may be successful elsewhere.  
The death of the second of the Hatfields removed from the lawless community of which he was the most conspicuous figure, a man who was far more savage than the catamounts that prowled in the mountains overlooking the valleys where his life was passed. That he should have come to a violent end was only the logical conclusion of his bloody career, and there can be but one regret that such a monster should have survived so long to cause infinite sorrow and misery among those who had incurred his enmity. It is a blot upon the civilization of the States where this desperado committed his murders that he should have been suffered to escape the officers of the law. His punishment should have been the halter and not the pistol, which finally terminated his sanguinary existence.

The evils of the compartment system in the English railway service has recently received a number of illustrations which if they had occurred in a country like America would lead to the early alteration of the system. In England, however, public sentiment moves so slowly and is so conservative even under circumstances which demand prompt and sweeping remedies, that it is hardly probable that any change in the car service will be made until the evils referred to become so palpable and so frequent that it will be impossible to ignore them any longer. If the events of the last few weeks be repeated the change is not very far off; that is, as measured by the English standard when an alteration in what Englishmen have long been accustomed to is to occur.

Commissioner Raum has at last been brought to law. The searching investigation which the congressional committee is making of the condition of his department is exposing to the light much that is deserving of censure. The commissioner is already shown to have been involved in many questionable personal transactions growing immediately out of the administration of his office. The final results of the investigations have as yet been only slightly foreshadowed, and the revelations promise to be such that if the deposition of the commissioner lay in the power of the House he would not occupy his position very long after the report of the committee was made.

**THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW: IS IT CONSTITUTIONAL?**

No phase of the Czar of all the Russias has ever asserted that autocratic more imperial control over the domestic affairs of the citizen than is asserted for the Congress of the United States by the Interstate Commerce act, and several recent events are bringing this fact very pointedly home to the knowledge of the people. Within the past few days Swift & Co., the well-known dressed-beef firm of Chicago, have sued certain railroad companies for \$620,000 alleged to have been unlawfully extorted from them by the railways. The Interstate Commerce Commission required the railways to raise the price of transporting their beef from forty-six to sixty-five cents, and Swift & Co. sue to recover the difference. If the commission had the lawful right to raise the rate Swift & Co. will fail. If the Interstate Commerce law is not sanctioned by the Constitution Swift & Co. will prevail. Here is a case in which the public that consumes Swift & Co.'s beef have been compelled to pay considerably advanced prices for it by the action of the commission.

The case of the oranges to which we called attention a few days back is one in which the commission has most unreasonably and arbitrarily undertaken to lower the rate of transportation on freight. The two cases together illustrate the extreme power of interfering with the citizen's every-day transactions in life that is claimed for the Congress of the United States. If James Madison or Alexander Hamilton, when writing the papers of the Federalist, had been asked whether it was intended to confer any such power as this upon Congress, what would have been their reply? We think they would have given a most emphatic No!

It is in order, therefore, to inquire: Does the Constitution of the United States warrant the Congress of the United States in authorizing these gentlemen to interfere with private business in this manner? The Times is of the opinion that it does not.

The Constitution of the United States is, of course, whatever the Supreme Court of the United States for the time being declares it to be. If that tribunal has declared that this power resides in Congress, discussion of the matter ends. We have examined all the cases that have been before the supreme court so far as we have been able to find them, and we do not find that it has sanctioned the claim of constitutionality. Generally the cases that have been before it, so far as this matter is concerned, are cases in which the States have sought to place embarrasment upon free intercourse between the States. What it has condemned or approved of has therefore been State and not congressional legislation, and whatever it has said as to the powers of Congress has been said, in the main, in cases that brought before it State and not congressional legislation. We are therefore wholly free to examine and discuss the question upon its own merits alone. If Congress has the power to enact this statute, it is because it is empowered to do so by the provision of the Constitution, which authorizes Congress "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and amongst the several States and with the Indian tribes," and we can best determine what was intended to be the scope of this power by reverting to the history of the time when it was incorporated into the Constitution.

There were three principal causes that led the people of the United States to abandon the form of government that they lived under during the confederation, and to adopt that set out in the present Constitution. They were: That the General Government was powerless to compel the States to furnish men for the army or money for the Treasury, or to regulate trade between this country and foreign countries or between the States themselves. The trouble arising out of the commercial relations was the most powerful cause of the three. Not only were the people unable to trade with foreign powers upon any satisfactory terms, but each State placed burdens upon the products of another State passing through it, which were very vexatious and grievous to the people of the latter State. It was greatly desired that this matter should be placed upon an intelligent basis, to be regulated and controlled for all the States by a central power that would provide a uniform code of rules for all that would be just at the same time that it was uniform. Therefore the power of regulating trade and commerce amongst the States was conferred upon Congress, that the power should reside in a central government representing all the States to be thus applied in uniformity over all. But the leading idea was that by making Congress supreme arbiter over the subject, perfect freedom of intercourse would be secured. It was never intended that a power should be given to Congress to impose embarrasments on trade, which the Interstate Commerce act expressly claims for Congress a power to do, since, if the commission may say that a railroad company shall charge only five cents a box for transporting oranges, it may equally authorize a charge of five dollars a box and thus destroy the business, or it may reduce rates to a half-cent a box and thus destroy the business altogether. No such idea was ever contemplated. The word "regulate" was used in the sense of authorizing Congress to wipe out and destroy State legislation that embarrassed and burdened trade. It was not intended to give to Congress that very power of embarrasment trade from which the people had suffered so much at the hands of the States. That a power to destroy all embarrasments on trade was the idea of those forming the Constitution is perfectly evident from the most casual perusal of the literature of the day.

The convention that framed the Constitution was more indebted for its creation and existence to the State of Virginia than to all other causes whatever, and the movement in Virginia, started mainly from a meeting between commissioners from Maryland and Virginia at Mount Vernon in the spring of 1785, convened to discuss the embarrasments imposed upon the trade of the people of each by the other, in which they agreed to propose to their respective governments the appointment of other commissioners to establish a tariff of duties on imports to which the laws of both States should be made to conform. When these propositions received the assent of the Legislature of Virginia, a resolution was adopted directing that what concerned duties on imports should be communicated to all the States of the Union, who were invited to send deputies to a meeting to consider the whole subject. A short time thereafter another resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Virginia appointing commissioners, "who were to meet such as might be appointed by the other States in the Union, at a time and place to be agreed on, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situation and trade of the said States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial relations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act relative to this great object as, when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the United States, in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the same."

Marshall's "Life of Washington," vol. 2, p. 105, ed. 1832. Here we have the germ of the Constitution, and it is plain that equality and freedom of intercourse between the States was the object sought to be attained. Much literature on the subject could be produced which we have to omit. The prevailing spirit, however, is perfectly obvious from what was said in the convention that framed the Constitution by Mr. Williamson, a delegate from North Carolina, when the commerce clause was being discussed. He said: "Though North Carolina has been taxed by Virginia by a duty on twelve thousand hogsheads of her tobacco passing through Virginia, yet he would never agree to this power." The Madison papers 1783. The evil to be cured was burdens and restrictions placed by one State on the trade and commerce of another. The boon to be secured was perfect freedom of intercourse. The papers of the Federalist equally show the same thing. Hamilton said in No. 22: "The interfering and unneighborly regulations of some States, contrary to the true spirit of the Union, have, in different instances, given just cause of umbrage and complaint to others, and it is to be feared that examples of this nature, if not restrained by a national control, would be multiplied and extended till they become not less serious sources of animosity and discord than injurious impediments to the intercourse between the different parts of the Confederacy." Madison spoke to the same effect in No. 42. He said: "A very material object of this power was the relief of the States which import and export through other States from the improper contributions levied on them by the latter." The purpose had in view was too plain to permit of discussion. It was to guarantee perfect freedom of intercourse and not to empower Congress to put on just those burdens with which the States themselves had annoyed persons not their own citizens. The nature of this power as it resides in Congress has been once considered by the supreme court and it came very near declaring against the claim that is made for it, if it did not actually do so. A railroad touching the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, entered into a contract with an elevator company by which it agreed to pay it one cent on every bushel of grain brought there as through freight. Subsequently Congress passed an act authorizing a bridge to be built across the Mississippi at that point, and prescribing regulations for the passage of trains over the bridge. It had become advantageous, in the mean time, for the railroad company to get out of its contract with the elevator company, and it refused to go on paying the tolls upon the ground that Congress had full control over the subject of interstate commerce, and, having acted on the subject, it had abrogated the contract between the parties. The supreme court held that the act of Congress had nothing to do with the matter, and, for the purposes of this discussion, it should be noted that it used the following language: "The power to regulate commerce amongst the several States was vested in Congress in order to secure equality and freedom in commercial intercourse against discriminating State legislation; it was never intended that the power should be exercised so as to interfere with private contracts not designed at the time they were made to create impediments to such intercourse." Railroad Company against Richmond, 19 Wall, 589.

This comes very near to a condemnation of the Interstate Commerce act. It distinctly declares that there are limitations upon the power to regulate, and the theory of the Interstate Commerce act requires that the power shall have no limitations. The act is wholly foreign to the genius of our people and to the spirit of our institutions, authorizing the commissioners, as it does, to meddle in the every-day contracts and affairs of the people.

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**HILLISM IN THE COUNTY.**

The Snap Judgment Neatly Taken on the Henrico Democracy.

Your articles commenting upon the procedure by which delegates were elected to the State Democratic Convention in Henrico county have been characterized by commendable calmness under the peculiar circumstances of aggravation as set forth in the report of what took place at some of the precincts and at the County Convention on the 4th instant.

To a looker on from the outside it is apparent that if it was not a snap judgment it was not done on full and sufficient notice. One would suppose that more than one or two days' notice would have been given in each precinct, and indeed that there would have been something like an official publication of notice in the press. The State Convention does not meet till the 15th of May, and there certainly could have been no need of haste. On the contrary, there should have been the fullest and fairest notice given.

Another thing is equally apparent—that the proceedings of the meetings were not conducted with fairness.

Now, whether we do not propose to interfere with the conduct of politics in Henrico county. That is not his place, but he is, like every good Democrat, interested in the good of the party in every quarter of the country.

It is not a question of Hill or Cleveland. It is a question of fairness and honesty between man and man. Our party is in the ascendant in Henrico county. That is a new era. It was looked forward to and is rejoiced in by all as the dawn of better things; an improvement upon Republican rule. But does not any sane man recognize that a party cannot perpetuate its power that does not practice good faith at least within its own ranks?

Are there not already to be heard the mutterings of discontent? Expressions of disgust in the men at the head of party affairs, that can have but one tendency and that is for evil alone.

If these things are a sample of what is to be practiced by Mr. Hill's friends in this State to secure him delegates here, it becomes the friends of other candidates to be on their guard from this time forth, to see that there are no tricks of any sort played in the matter of choosing delegates.

CALL-ME-MUGWUMP.

Pink and Blue.

A "pink and blue" sociable, under the auspices of the librarian of the Seventh-street Sunday-school, for the benefit of the library fund, will be held Friday evening, April 15th, in the lecture-room of the church. It will be a pleasant affair and should be well patronized.

Easter Lilies, Araleas and others blooming plants cheap.

J. H. HARVEY'S, No. 5 West Broad Street.

**TRAINING HIS HORSES.**

EGWOOD TO BE SENT TO CHICAGO.

Efforts of Mr. H. C. Chamblin to Perfect His Trotters—General News of Interest From Manchester—Notes.

MANCHESTER BUREAU RICHMOND TIMES, Twelfth and Hull streets, Branch Office, 1104 Decatur street.

C. CHAMBLIN, proprietor of Whitby Stock farm of Chesterfield county, has returned from Chicago, where he went to attend the annual meeting of stockholders of the American Trotting Register Association.

He was re-elected as one of the directors. Mr. Chamblin says that much important business was transacted, especially in regard to the registration of trotting and pacing horses. In the future they will not be registered under the same provisions.

While in Chicago he made arrangements to place his celebrated trotting horse Egwood, 2:23 this season in the hands of that master trainer, Budd Doble, who will have in his stable the great unbeaten Nancy Hanks, 2:09; Artell, 2:12 at three years old and sold for \$105,000; Jack, 2:12 1/4, and many more of the most celebrated horses in the country.

Mr. Chamblin does not allow the question of expense to retard him in the development of the Whitby trotters.

**ITEMS OF INTEREST.**

The different choirs in the city are practicing for their Easter music, which promises to be very fine.

Mad dogs are again agitating the people in Chesterfield. Several of these canines were killed last week.

The proceedings in the police court yesterday morning were as dull as the game of ball on Island Park in the afternoon. There was not a case in the court.

The old Trent house on Seventh and McDonough streets is soon to be pulled down. It was built prior to the Revolutionary war.

**PERSONAL MENTION.**

Mr. Cary Gibbs lost an old and valued dog by death yesterday.

Rev. J. P. Gammon, of Richmond, was in Manchester yesterday.

Miss Fannie Foster will sing a solo at Meade-Memorial church this morning.

Mrs. Lewis P. Kidd is detained at home by sickness.

Mr. George Morris, who has been quite sick, is thought to be improving.

Mrs. James Gentry, whose sad death occurred Friday in Jetersville, was a Miss Tunstall, of Manchester.

Mr. George Q. Ely announces himself a candidate for council from the Third ward.

Samuel White, a colored man, was committed to jail yesterday to await the action of a commission of lunacy as to his mental capacity.

**CHURCH NOTES.**

Rev. C. E. Moore, pastor, will preach at Cowardin-avenue Disciples' church this morning at 11 o'clock and to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. Charles N. Van Houten will preach at the Presbyterian church this morning and Rev. J. P. Gammon, of Richmond, at night.

At the Central Methodist church Rev. W. C. Vanden will preach at both morning and evening services.

At the Fifth-street Methodist church Rev. J. P. Woodward will preach this morning and to-night.

Rev. J. J. Clifton will preach at the Meade-Memorial church this morning at 11 o'clock and to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. L. R. Thornhill will preach at the Bainbridge-street church this morning at 11 o'clock and at night at 7:30.

Rev. Decatur Edwards will preach at the Clifton-street church to-day, morning and evening.

The Baptist Sunday-School Association of Richmond and Manchester will meet this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Seventh-street Baptist chapel, in this city. There will be several addresses, and the exercises promise to be very interesting.

The first meeting of the Manchester Methodist Sunday-School Union will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Fifth-street church. A very interesting programme has been arranged.

Rev. Mr. Bauman will preach morning and evening at West-End church.

**Justice John's Court.**

Justice John disposed of the following cases in the police court yesterday morning:

Isaham Sims, Charles Sims and Peter Carter (all colored) were charged with fighting in the street and creating a disturbance to the annoyance of the neighborhood. Charles was fined \$5 and the others were discharged.

William Hotley, vagrancy. Dismissed.

Grant Bartley (colored), assaulting and striking Caroline Lewis with a brick. Fined \$10 and security in the sum of \$100 for four months required. In default the prisoner went to jail.

Frances Branch and Matilda Lewis (both colored), fighting and creating a disturbance to the annoyance of the neighborhood. Fined \$2.50 each.

Mildred Crafton (colored), feloniously committing the crime of bigamy. Continued until the 15th of April in order to communicate with the authorities of Amelia county, where the two marriages are alleged to have taken place.

William Burch (colored), suspicious character.

Rachel Smith (colored), assaulting, cursing and abusing Jane Lewis. Dismissed.

Jane Lewis (colored), assaulting and beating Rachel Smith. Fined \$2.50.

Joe Wood (colored), fighting in the street. Fined \$2.50.

Samuel Owens (colored), trespassing on the premises of and assaulting Lillie Jackson. Fined \$2.50.

**The Second Gymnastic Display.**

The gymnastic display by the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was such great success on Friday, was repeated at the Mozart Academy with some slight changes last evening. The audience was not as large as it might have been, but thoroughly appreciative. The performers surpassed themselves and their different features were executed in a better manner than on the previous night. There can be no doubt that exhibitions like the two just given will greatly increase the interest in gymnastic exercises among the young men of this city, thereby resulting in a great improvement of the general health of the participants.

At the beginning of the next season the members of the gymnasium expect to give another exhibition which is to surpass anything so far executed in this city.

**Ambulance Calls.**

The ambulance was called at 8 A. M. yesterday to the Chesapeake and Ohio shops to a man who had been hit on the head with a rock. The wound was of a trivial nature and the man was left at the shops after treatment.

At 5 P. M. to Ninth and Cary to a colored child named Golden Morris, who was badly burned all over the body. The accident was caused by the child carelessly handling a can of oil too near a stove. The physician in charge did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the child, which was left with its parents.

At 9 P. M. there was a call to the Second police-station, where a man was suffering from a disorder of the eye and by a fall. He was drunk. The doctor administered to his wants and he was left with the officers.

**MILLINERY.**

THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT or EASTER BONNETS can be found at MRS. L. B. MORRIS, 221 East Broad street. ap 10-11

**FLOUR INSPECTOR.**

To the Commission Merchants of Richmond: Mr. JAMES T. ADWOTT, of Manchester, has been appointed by the Governor and is now in FLOUR IN-PECTOR for Richmond and Manchester.

He is thoroughly qualified for the position, having served twenty-five years in the Harall and Dunlops mills. ap 10-11

WILLIAM R. LEE

**MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.**

**MILLINERY**  
—AND—  
**FANCY GOODS.**

**SPRING TRADE**

HAS OPENED OUT BIG IN THE

**Millinery Department**

—AT—

**KAUFMANN & CO.'S**

and how could it be otherwise? We have styles that are world beaters, and prices that leave no room for argument. In this department we display all the new styles in Hats and Bonnets; not only those of our direct importation, but exact copies of the newest models from Paris and the fashion centres of the North.

Your position in the social world does not admit of your wearing last year's headgear.

**EASTER SUNDAY**

should find you with some chic and attractive Hat or Bonnet. We have just what you want, and our salesladies will be pleased to entertain you in our Millinery Parlor.

The assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats is the largest and most varied ever shown in Richmond. We are always able to show the correct styles as fast as they appear in the market, as we have our resident buyers who are constantly on the lookout for the newest ideas.

The volume of business in our Ribbon Department is rapidly increasing because of our facility to save money for the consumer. We show you all the newest effects in Fancy Ribbons as well as Moire and Double Faced Satin Ribbons. The variety is so large that we are prepared to match any shades in all widths.

The collection of Flowers, Laces, Braids and Jet Novelties for Millinery purposes cannot be surpassed.

Our endeavors to meet the wants of parents in the selection and manufacture of Infants' and Children's Cloaks, Caps and Dresses have been more diligent this season than ever, and we feel confident that nowhere outside of our store can you find the variety of styles, prices and sizes to make your selection from that you will find here.

Ladies' and Misses' Reefers.

No lady should miss seeing our New Wraps who contemplates making a purchase of such a garment. We show a complete variety of all the newest styles with strap seam in popular colors and material.

Wrappers, Tea Gowns and Shirt Waists in handsome Percalés, Satens and China Silks have just been received and

WILL BE PLACED ON SALE MONDAY.

**Kaufmann & Co.,**  
Corner Fourth and Broad Sts.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**PATTI**  
Madame Adelina Patti  
AND  
HER ENTIRE COMPANY.  
with a grand orchestra, under the leadership of Sig. Ardin, will appear at the MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Messrs. Abbey, Schofield and Grau.  
FRIDAY NIGHT, April 29th.

Applications for seats will be received at the box-offices until Friday, April 15th. On Monday, April 18th, at 3:30 P. M., the boxes will be sold at auction, and directly after the auction the tickets will be placed on sale.

Seats for which application has been made in advance must be paid for on or before April 15th, and on Monday, April 18th, persons whose names appear on the list of applications for seats and have paid for the same will be called upon to select them, after which the seats then remaining unsold will be disposed of in the regular way.

Prices \$10, \$8, \$5 and \$3.

Applications for seats from out of town may be made either by letter or telegram and will be filed in the order of their receipt.

**PATTI**  
**BASE-BALL.**

**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA**

**VS.**

**PRINCETON.**

**ISLAND PARK,**

**Tuesday, April 19, 1892.**

**GAME CALLED AT 3:30 P. M.**

(Apr. 2, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19)

**BOOTS, SHOES, &c.**

**OUR NEW BLUCHER!**

**J. MAY & SON,**

**607 BROAD ST.**

(226-fr. aa. 23.3m)

**LADIES' LOW SHOES**

**FOR**

**SPRING AND SUMMER**

**IN THE**

**Blucher, Huntington, Edson and Oxford**

**Lasts.**

**ELEGANT, SHAPELY, RELIABLE.**

**J. A. GRIGG,**

**P**